

The Sun

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America's Savings.

The United States is today the richest, both actually and potentially, of all the countries in the world. Not alone is our supply of actual money per capita greater than that of any other nation, but our undeveloped resources are undoubtedly the largest and most valuable on the globe. The commercial history of the last decade has proved that we are virtually independent of the rest of the world as regards the supply of raw materials, while in the same period we have shown ourselves so expert in manufacturing that we can supply other countries with the products of mills and factories at an enormous advantage as compared with any one of them. In the years to come there is no reason to doubt that our country will be the largest exporter both of raw materials and of manufactured goods.

To this happy end not alone our natural resources have contributed, but the inventive character of our people, and, above all, their thrift. We are as great a saver as we are a trader. The history of our savings banks, an institution peculiar to this country, is one of constantly increasing deposits. These deposits have increased nearly \$500,000,000 in the last four years alone. The savings banks' deposits in the one State of New York are over one billion dollars, accredited to over 2,000,000 depositors. And finally, Dr. L. G. POWELL, the chief statistician of the Census Bureau, in an address just delivered in Washington, declares that the present census will show that our people have saved in the last ten years the astounding sum of \$25,000,000,000—twenty-five billion dollars. The actual visible wealth of the country now amounts to \$100,000,000,000.

The savings of these last ten years, our statisticians estimate, represent more houses, more buildings, more good clothes, good books and all sorts of necessities than have been saved from the time of ADAM to our declaration of independence.

Is there anything in Bryanism that it deserves the topping over of all this prosperity and happiness?

The German Marine Exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Few of the objects brought together at the World's Fair in the French capital seem to have made so deep an impression upon British visitors as the thoughtful and the proofs of Germany's recent advance in preeminence in naval architecture. These proofs are marshalled partly in a northeast marine pavilion on the Champ de Mars and partly in the so-called *Palais des Armes de Terre et de Mer*, or army and navy building. We find a detailed account of these interesting exhibits in the current number of the London professional journal, *Engineering*.

No one, we are told, can enter the pavilion without recognizing the marvellous development of the German merchant marine during the last half century. The first exhibit that attracts attention is a circular table upon which are placed radially models representing the fleet of the North German Lloyd. We scarcely need remind the reader that this fleet possesses a tonnage of five and a half millions; that it runs two services between Bremen and New York, and a service between New York and Genoa; and that it controls a network of lines connecting Europe with Baltimore, Galveston, Brazil, La Plata, the extreme East, Australia, Sumatra, New Guinea and Hong Kong, as well as secondary lines on the North Sea and an extensive river service.

The Hamburg-American Line not only contributes a model of the famous *Deutschland*, but also exhibits a section of the record-breaking ship through the great dining saloon and the glazed dome. This sectional model is the more attractive because it is made on a sufficiently large scale to show all the details of furniture and decoration and even the host of small electric lamps by which the saloon is illuminated at night. The exhibit of the Vulcan Company includes a beautifully constructed model of the passenger steamer *Friedrich der Grosse*, and also one of the magnificent triple-screw cruiser *Hertie*. The ship-building works of Blohm & Voß of Hamburg display among other things a model of the great floating dock belonging to the company within the dock lies the Potsdam twin-screw steamer of 12,200 tons burden, lately built for the Netherlands-American Line.

The celebrated firm of SCHMIDT of Flensburg and Danzig not only exhibits in the merchant marine pavilion models of many of the warships constructed by it for the German, Russian, Austrian, Italian, Chinese and Japanese Governments, but it also shows in the army and navy building models of the mail steamers, Prinz Regent Luitpold and Prinz Heinrich, intended for the North German Lloyd, and a very large model, four metres long, of the transatlantic steamer *Kaiser Friedrich*. It is on the second floor of the merchant marine pavilion that Messrs. Blohm & Voß display a model of the twin-screw passenger steamer *Prinzessin Victoria Luise*, which is now nearly finished, to the order of the Hamburg-American Line.

This ship, which has a displacement of 3,800 tons, is to be employed on a new special service; it is constructed exclusively for pleasure voyages around the world, and is to be fitted up with the greatest possible luxury for first-class passengers only. There will be 128 staterooms for 261 passengers, besides suites of apartments consisting of a saloon, bedroom and bathroom. It is intended that nothing now afloat shall compare in respect of comfort and elegance with this ship. In the same part of the pavilion Messrs. TERKLENBORG of Bremerhaven exhibit models not only of steamers, but also of some colossal sailing ships, the prototype of which is the *Potosi*, a five-masted bark some 350 feet in length.

The article in *Engineering* closes with an

admission that the British visitor cannot leave the German merchant marine pavilion without a feeling of humiliation and regret. That a country which is pressing Great Britain hard in almost all lines of industry, and the development of whose merchant fleet has made such remarkable strides during the last three years, should have been able to offer to the world such an impressive spectacle as that of the pavilion and its contents is accepted as sufficient evidence that the Germans are not only determined to carry on the war of competition against England with continually increasing success, but also that they understand how best to use such an unparalleled means of advertising as an international exhibition. That England, the greatest ship-building and ship-bought country in the world, should be satisfied with so unrepresentative a display as she has made in Paris is a fact which *Engineering* regards as betraying a lack of appreciation of the gravity of her commercial situation in this as in many another line of industry.

The motto over the portal of the German merchant marine pavilion is: "Our Future lies on the water." "Unser Zukunft liegt auf dem Wasser." The device was once the rightful property of Great Britain, but it had previously belonged to the German Hanseatic towns, and so far as the Paris Exposition is concerned, it again belongs to Germany.

Thanksgiving and the Bryanites.

"Our country through all its extent," says Mr. MCKINLEY in his Thanksgiving proclamation, "has been blessed with abundant harvests. Labor and the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent. Our commerce has spread over the world. Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. True, and full of sting to the Bryanites in consequence. There is no Thanksgiving in their calendar. They could not be thankful unless there was nothing to be thankful for. Politically they would be in higher spirits if American labor and industry and commerce had dwindled and peaked instead of growing and thriving. It is a little consolation to them to pick at the Thanksgiving proclamation. Thus the Philadelphia *Times*, so lately attuned to Bryanism, utters this squeak:

"Under the circumstances one should hesitate to speak of it as a campaign document, and yet it is hard to resist the thought that some of its sentences are addressed more directly to the political than to the national sense of the country. Such remarks, for example, as that 'labor has prospered beyond all precedent' and that 'our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands' are suggestive of 'politics with a capital.' However, it may be that Mr. McKinley really believes all this."

Undoubtedly Mr. MCKINLEY believes all this. It is the good fortune of the Republicans that the facts are Republican. The material reasons for Thanksgiving are clear. The country is busy and contented. But there is more than a solid balance on the right side of the ledger, more than a record of good times and a well-grounded belief that they will continue. Looking backward, the nation thrills with pride; looking forward, it thrills with hope. It is stirred by the revival of patriotism that came with the war with Spain. It is stirred by the consciousness of new power, new opportunity, a greater place in the world, a high and solemn responsibility to carry freedom and civilization and justice to the peoples given to its charge by the Treaty of Paris. It has done much since the beginning of 1898. Thankfully and hopefully it grinds itself for the duties to come. The Bryanites try to blind to what has been accomplished. Disasters are piled only upon disasters. They would set back the boundaries and narrow the influence of the nation, sinking away from the task a war into which they were hot to rush has laid upon it. They dishonor republican-democratic self-government by assuming that not without injury to itself and others can it do what aristocratic forms of government do; that it has lost, in fact, the capacity to grow and that the extension of its sovereignty over new territory will lop off the rights of the inhabitants of that territory and subject them to a "despotism" like or worse than that from which it has just freed them.

It is natural enough that those who are so preposterously suspicious of their own countrymen and of the permanence and power of diffusion of American institutions, and so bent upon believing against all evidence that the United States are going to the dogs, taking up the Thanksgiving proclamation should be a campaign document in the calm recital of the inescapable reasons for national thanksgiving. It is the fault and the folly of the Bryanites that the prosperity, the strength, the honor and the hopes of the United States are all for the present Republican campaign documents.

As we have said, the facts are Republican. From the point of view of the Bryanites there should be no Thanksgiving. A day of Wailing is what they want.

The Assaults on Theodore Roosevelt.

In the stirring tour Theodore Roosevelt has made through the Union in the interests of sound money, prosperity and national integrity, from time to time he has been made the target for missiles and blows aimed at the policy of the Bryanites. The assaults have been of various kinds, but they have varied in intensity and in physical results. Many of them would be ridiculous if they were not so degrading to all American ideals. Nobody, however, whether friend or foe, regards such demonstrations as indications of any personal unpopularity of the Governor of New York. They are rather evidences of fear of the consequences of the popular respect his character has won for him throughout the Union among decent men of all parties.

Of course, there is in every community the social division pointed out by that blunt observer of men and things, Capt. Sam Blodgett of Deadwood, when he said that in the days when he was the first Sheriff of Lewis and Clark county, in Montana, "prosperity was a question of no man had to choose which end of the rope they would hang to. There was some as just naturally took to the nose end, and again there was others as naturally took to the end that was hung over the limb. The way of doing things has changed, but the two classes are still with us."

Naturally enough, there is not a man in all Disorder's army, from the vicious young millionaire who hires educated blackguards to vilify for him all that stands for decency, to the meanest ore thief in the Victor gold mines, who does not regard

THEODORE ROOSEVELT as his special enemy; and he makes no mistake in the judgment. Governor ROOSEVELT is not a man who seeks quarrels. For enjoyment, he does not send himself to go out with a chip on his shoulder. He does not love controversy for itself. His tastes are the tastes of a gentleman. His "strenuous life" is not a life of combat, but a life of constant accomplishment of things worthy to be done by a strong man; yet anybody who ever flings himself in Theodore Roosevelt's path determined to pick a quarrel finds out very soon that he has met a man, who, while not inviting a fight, never turns from one and seeks by compromise or retreat to patch up a cowardly peace. Disorder need never expect to see a sign of quailing in his disdainful eyes. He is not a man against whom an argument of stone and club avails anything. The Republican candidate for Vice-President cannot be frightened and stampeded by craven roddism.

The missiles of fear, hatred and sullen disappointment which betray the consciousness of defeat have been saved until the coming of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, because he represents in the minds of all Americans the courage and the determination which will defend and preserve the order of American society against the spirit they denote.

The events of the last few days have uncovered Bryanism and revealed its steaming contents of violence and riot. Reason and argument, whatever appearances of them there were originally, have fled, and the real Bryanism of hatred, brickbats and smashed ballot boxes stands forth.

"Go in and knock 'em down at the polling places," cries RICHARD CROKER in a voice truly reminiscent of the almost forgotten RICHARD CROKER of a generation ago. "Kill ROOSEVELT" and "To hell with the flag," yell the desperadoes at Victor. "Ignore the courts," says the Governor of Colorado, THOMAS, the temporary presiding officer of the Kansas City Convention, to the Populist and Democratic candidates there against whom injunctions have been obtained in certain matters; while the Democratic orators in that State are urging that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Colorado be lynched. From every part of the country where a lawless element is strong comes the rumbling of the battle of the Bryanites.

This is the Bryanism that would pull down the Supreme Court of the United States and give us a bogus dollar. This is the work of the same Bryan who promises that if he is elected he will destroy half the great corporations of the country.

It is also the Bryanism of defeat and despair.

BURKE'S Description of Him. More than a century and a quarter ago EDMUND BURKE, speaking upon a pamphlet in support of the "Bill of Rights," drew a striking picture of a pestilent and dangerous character known to all periods of politics.

"But some have the art of converting even the signs of national prosperity into symptoms of decay and ruin. And our author, who so loudly disclaims popularity, never fails to lay hold of the most vulgar popular prejudices and humors in hopes to captivate the passions of the people. He is a man of some talents, suffering, those passing clouds which float in our chancery atmosphere, are by him industriously figured into frightful shapes, in order first to terrify and then to govern the people."

Since BURKE described the Demagogue, he has appeared in successive years, under many names. To-day it is WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

A former supporter of honest money, CARL SCHULZ, says that the most desirable result of the election will be BRYAN President with a Republican or sound money Congress. Another former friend of honest money, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JAMES MCKINLEY President with a Democratic Congress.

Another venerable political philosopher would balance the nation's vote: political forces as a dining master would balance himself on his toes. There is a child's play at a time when the main question before the country is no less great than its good name and prosperity.

No majority in favor of the Republican ticket from top to bottom can be too great at such a time. But Mr. SCHULZ and Mr. ADAMS aside and vote for WILLIAM MCKINLEY and every candidate whose name is on the ticket under the McKinley Electors.

Another attempt to delude voters is the circular and theoretical views of Mr. JAMES HILL, the candidate for Congress in the Fourth district in this city. The present Representative from this district, Mr. WILLIAM ASTOR CHAMBER, who voted against the Currency bill, says his friends to give Mr. HILL their "unqualified support." Mr. HILL himself voted for the Currency bill, and he is now a candidate in regard to the currency controversy. He is a man of some talents, suffering, those passing clouds which float in our chancery atmosphere, are by him industriously figured into frightful shapes, in order first to terrify and then to govern the people."

Voters in the Fourth district who do not desire disturbance in the monetary standard and who favor straightforwardness in politics as in other things, will vote for the Republican candidate for Congress, WILLIAM H. DORRANCE, and so on. And so the cycle of Bryanism goes on. It is a man of some talents, suffering, those passing clouds which float in our chancery atmosphere, are by him industriously figured into frightful shapes, in order first to terrify and then to govern the people."

With the recollection of ten centuries of injustice, cruelty, torture, and massacre to grind them on, Robespierre, Marat and Danton had some use for arraying the oppressed against their oppressors and extorting bloody retribution for the wrongs the masses of Frenchmen had suffered.

With a century and a quarter of political existence behind us, no law-abiding man in this country during that period has been under the heel of power, no rights have been invaded, and opportunity has knocked at every door however humble. Half our free riders have risen from the ranks of the poor to become millionaires. Industry and thrift have here transmuted the pack peddler into the plutocrat, and Mr. Bryan is to-day a richer man than many of those who have held the office to which he aspires.

Yet in such a land as this our Robespierres and Marats are arraying the oppressed against their oppressors and extorting bloody retribution for the wrongs the masses of Frenchmen had suffered.

To Build Laboratory for the Study of Bubonic Plague. The Health Board at its meeting yesterday awarded to the Morris Building Company at 26 Broadway the contract for the building of the laboratory for the study of bubonic plague at the Willard Parker Hospital grounds. The Morris company was the only one received, and was for \$19,800. The laboratory is to be built in three months.

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population of the Territory of Arizona, also, has more than doubled, having moved forward from 56,620 in 1890 to 122,210 in the present year. Among other curiosities of the present census may be mentioned the following: New Hampshire, which was long stationary, has unexpectedly gained some thirty-five thousand; South Carolina has gained 189,000, and Florida has gained 137,000 in spite of the repeated destruction of her orange groves by frost.

The publication of the official figures at this time is of obvious utility, for it will enable the present Congress to complete the reapportionment of Representatives at the coming session.

The Final Revelation.

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SPRIT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

All Hands: To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The election of the honest money ticket will be indeed a poor victory unless it is to be by a majority so overwhelming that it will drive a greater population out of the country than the Presidential election. The mischievous and dangerous fallacies propounded for public policy in the Democratic national platform of Chicago in 1892 and since reiterated at Kansas City will either survive or disappear in the election which is at hand. Those who are opposed to the Democratic platform of free silver and free trade by a reasonable energy in bringing every available vote to the polls can kill and bury those evils beyond resurrection.

WILLIAM R. BALDWIN.

SOUTH BEND, BROOK, N. J., Oct. 29.

Deeds of Bryanism.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am a Harlequin living in the Fourteenth Congress district, and have just received by mail a circular from Mr. John Sprunt Hill, the transplanted North Carolinian, who is the regular Democratic nominee to succeed William Astor Chamberlain in Congress. This circular Mr. Sprunt Hill makes this startling announcement:

In regard to currency, I am opposed to any interference by law with the standard fixed by commerce. I am opposed to the free coinage of any metal at an artificial rate.

I say "startling," for this same Mr. John Sprunt Hill is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the free coinage of silver. He is a man who has been elected to Congress by the people of the Fourth district in this city. He is a man who has been elected to Congress by the people of the Fourth district in this city. He is a man who has been elected to Congress by the people of the Fourth district in this city.

"Honest Money Democrats Vote for Honest Money."

THOMAS WESSON, Esq.—My Dear Sir: As we have always upheld pristine Democratic doctrine I have been deeply interested in the attitude of former fellow Democrats toward the present campaign. I am glad of the opportunity presented by your request to aid the Republican National Committee, to make plain my own position and the position of the honest money Democrats.

I am unable to support the Democratic ticket this year, as I was unable four years ago, because of the principles, or rather pretences, of the present organization are odious and impossible of acceptance.

The pretence that the country's present financial condition and future would be bettered by the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a lamentable delusion. It is not a Utopian dream. It is a malvolent and false doctrine not precluded in good faith. The man who has a dollar to save is not deceived by it for a moment. To say that if there are no honest money Democrats, the country will be ruined is a piece of nonsense. It is a piece of nonsense. It is a piece of nonsense.

The pretence that the Democratic party holds a position of leadership in the country is a piece of nonsense. It is a piece of nonsense. It is a piece of nonsense.

There may be, and perhaps are, wicked or evil men in the Democratic party, but they are not the Democratic party. The Democratic party is a party of honest money Democrats. It is a party of honest money Democrats. It is a party of honest money Democrats.

Every man of every industrious merchant in the country who is not a Democrat is a man of every industrious merchant in the country who is not a Democrat. Every man of every industrious merchant in the country who is not a Democrat is a man of every industrious merchant in the country who is not a Democrat.

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employment produces the lowest standard of living which the public will accept. When war is declared in the Philippines and the people are working in road of fighting, they will enjoy justice and prosperity for the first time. They will have more of the goods, thus stimulating production, manufacturing, and transportation here, so that a greater population can be comfortably supported in this country.

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